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THE  
HOUSE OF STUART

AND THE  
CARY FAMILY,  
JAMES II.

AND  
TORRE ABBEY

BY  
HUGH R. WATKIN

EXETER  
JAMES G. COMMINS  
1920

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THE  
House of Stuart and the Cary Family.  
James II. and Torre Abbey.

By HUGH R. WATKIN.

There are at Torre Abbey portraits in miniature of King James II. and his Queen, Mary of Modena, of which, through the kindness of the owner, Captain Lionel Cary, R.N., we are able to produce a photograph. They have a direct connection with the visit of the second Duke of Ormond to Brixham, on 23rd October, 1715, as noted in *D. & C. N. & Q.*, ix., p. 13, par. 10, and are among the many records witnessing to the loyalty of generations of the Cary family.

The portraits are painted on a piece of ivory or bone  $2\frac{1}{8}$  by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches, the miniatures themselves being contained in ovals  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches. An endorsement reads "James 2 & his Queen." Each bust is in a scarlet robe trimmed with ermine. The Queen is depicted in a blue dress, décolletée, with a simple necklace.

The inscription, recently placed on the frame which now mounts the miniatures, unfortunately attributes the gift to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, whereas it was his father, the Old Pretender, son of James II., who sent the Duke of Ormond to Torbay in 1715.

The size and appearance of the miniatures strongly suggest the decoration of the lid of a snuff-box. The habit of snuff-taking was brought to this country in 1702 and soon became general. Snuff-boxes of most elaborate make were frequently given as souvenirs, as witness the large number in some collections. The silver box, in which tradition says the portraits were enclosed, was not improbably intended for snuff, the strip of ivory being placed *inside* the lid so that the owner could make known his sympathy to the Stuart cause by the customary interchange of courtesy, without speaking an incriminating word.

The loyalty of the Cary family, owners of Cockington for some 279 years [c. 1375-1654] and of Torre Abbey for 258 years [1662-1920], is well illustrated during the reign of the House of Stuart. When James I. ascended the

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throne in 1603 Sir George Cary, knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1597,\* was raised from the post of Treasurer to be Lord Deputy of Ireland, which he held for a year and then retired to Cockington. A chronological statement of the acquisition and arrangements made for the disposal of his estates will explain how the Cary family lost Cockington in the Royal cause.

## CARY OF COCKINGTON.

George Cary of Cockington, born 1540-1, succeeded his father, Thomas Cary, who died 27th March, 1567, and held Cockington for fifty years, dying s.p. 19th February, 1617. Thomas Cary had bought in 1544 the manor of North Lew from his elder brother, John Cary of Okehampton, which he leased to John's sons, Robert and Richard on 6th March, three weeks before his death in 1567. Thomas Cary had further increased his estate in North Lew by purchase from Robert Goslynge, draper of London, and an arrangement was arrived at on the 7th April, only a week after the burial of Thomas Cary in Tor Church, whereby George Cary, his heir, apparently leased to his cousins, Robert and Richard, the manors of Grendell and Salterton: this seems to have been in reality in exchange for "the manor of Milltowne commonly called North Lew."

1568, November 28th: The tithes of the Manors of Cockyngtone and Shylstone *alias* Chylstone were placed by George Cary, esquire, in the care of the following trustees:—Sir William Cordeth, justice; Richard Weston, justice; John Southcott, Robert Cary, Richard Beyneth and George Southcott, esquires.

1578: George Cary purchased the Westhill estate in St. Marychurch.

1581, April 4th: Sir William Courtenay and George Cary of Cockington farmed the rectory of Paington and chapel of Marldon, which two days later Sir William released entirely to George Cary.

1581, June 21st: Wilmota, dau. of John Giffard of Yeo, first wife of George Cary, died; by whom he had two sons and three daughters, according to the memorial brass in Tormohun

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\*Morgan, *Sphere of Gentry*



church: his eldest son George was killed in Ireland in 1586 and the younger son Thomas also died without issue.

1581, September 25th: Richard Reynell, esquire, Robert Cary of Bradford, and Thomas Cary, gents., presented to the rectory of Ashwater.

1582, April 26th: Sir Robert Denys, knight, and Thomas Carewe of Hacombe, esquire, were ordered to assist Sir William Cordeth in obtaining the tithes of Torre and Torewood from Richarde Gill and Thomas Ridgeway.

1584, May 4th: The possession of North Lew was the subject of some dissension between the Okehampton and Cary branches of the family ever since the purchase in 1544 by Thomas Cary. An engrossment, dated as above, arranged for the settlement of this manor in trust, by George Cary of Cockington and Lancelot Cary of Okehampton. The document is of interest, although not executed, because it records the succession of George Cary: the remainder reading to "George his son, Richard, John, Gregory and Arthur his brothers, with remainder to Launcelot Cary and Richard, brother of Launcelot, and finally to the heirs of George Cary." John (of Dudley, as he was afterwards known) is placed in genealogy after Gregory, whereas this deed suggests he was the older brother. For some reason the fifth brother of George Cary, Robert Cary of Bradford is not mentioned. Most likely, being the youngest son, he had been provided for by his father with a life tenancy of Bradford.

1585, July 8th: There was some difference in account between the owner of Torre Abbey at this period and the squire of Cockington. In the Mallock collection is a writ, issued under the Great Seal, to Sir Robert Denys, Edward Drewe, esquire, and William Kirkham, esquire, by Sir Roger Manwood at Westminster and signed for the Commons by Fanshawe, with a list of questions to be asked of witnesses as to the amount of tithes payable by Sir Edward Seymour, knight, to George Cary, esquire, Her Majesty's farmer of the rectory and parsonage of Tormoham and Cockington.

1586, October 28th: George Cary signed a deed of entail, appointing as trustees:—Sir Francis Walsingham, knight, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary and Privy Counsellor; Sir Edmond Anderson, knight, Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas; William Peryam, another



Justice of Common Pleas; John Popham, esquire, Attorney-General; Edward Drewe and John Hole, esquires, conveying his Manors of Cockington, Chilston, Ashwater, Northlew, Bradford, Meethe and Goodley in co. Devon, and the advowsons of the churches of Asshwater, Bradfford, Meeth and Goodley; also his lands in Morthooe, Crediton, *alias* Kirton, Yeo, Parkeham, Littleham, Whilborowe, Trew St. James,\* Woolston or Yeolston Emlett, Smalcombe, Holleighe, Estradworthy, Hookewaye, Hethford or Hegfers, Escott, Blackgrove, Yedcombe, Seriamute or Seriannte, Bowood or Borowe, Yeo, Bradworthy, and Abotesham or Abattsham in Devon, upon trust to the issue of George Carye and in default to the issue of his, the donor's, brothers, namely, Richard, John, Gregorie and Arthur.

The signatures of all the trustees are appended; the seals of only George Cary, John Popham, Edward Drewe, and John Hole remain.

Of the above large possessions, which were considerably increased by George Cary before his death, at the end of the seventeenth century on the fall of the House of Stuart, only Ashwater, Northlew, Bradford and Monksmeath manors remained in the family.

1595, November 14th: Thomas Forde, of Ilsington, sold to George Cary, of Cockington, the manor of St. Marychurch.

1598: Probably in March, upon his appointment as Treasurer of Ireland, in the place of Sir Henry Wallop, George Cary was knighted.

1601, March 24th: The tithes of the rectory and church of Torremohame and the chapel of Cokkyngton were settled upon Jane Carye during life and then upon Anne Carye, daughters of Sir George. The genealogical table of the family places Anne as the eldest; the above record suggests this to be a mistake. Daughters of such a wealthy man, they seem to have been singularly unfortunate. Jane died unmarried, and Ann, who married Sir Richard Edgcumbe, had no children.

1605, August 5th: Two years after the accession of James I., Robert Cary, of Bradford, gent., and Dorothy his

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\*Mr. Robert Dymond brackets this as being in Somerset, but it is more likely Trewe St. Jacobi. See *D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. i., p. 151.





wife sold their interest in Bradford capital mansion, barton and demesne, with all dues to the manor, the church house adjoining the churchyard, Bradford corn mills with suit of grinding, etc., to Sir George Cary of Cockington, knight, for £2,000.

1606, September 10th: Sir George Cary and Richard Reynell of London, esquire, bought from Sir Thomas Prideaux of Nutwell and Johane his wife the manor of Coffinswell, except the mansion house and certain fields, but including two tenements called Aller and Holbeame Meadow, for the sum of £1,800.

1606, September 1st: Sir George Cary as "fermor of the manor of Preston" leased a close called Under Yolland.

1606, October 7th: James I., through Sir Oliver Cromwell, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, granted to George Bingley of London, gentleman, and to William Blake, scrivener, six rectories and churches, the first of which is Torremohame and the chapel of Cokkington, valued at £30 os. 2½d. In 1585 and also in 1601 Sir George Cary certainly held these tithes, although he had experienced difficulty in collecting them. His daughter Ann, upon whom the reversion of this lay rectorship was settled in 1601, did not die until January, 1625. The confiscation, if such it was, does not denote solicitude for the Cary family on the part of King James I.

1607, November 28th: Francis Bidston, gent., and Thomas Poyntington, gent., were appointed trustees of Cockington, Chilston and North Lew in place of Richard Beyneth, esquire, and Richard Waltham, esquire.

1608, May 20th: Upon the occasion of Sir George Cary's second marriage to Letitia, dau. of Robert, first Earl of Warwick and Holland,\* who had no issue by Sir George, and afterwards married in 1617 Sir Arthur Lake, baronet, the manor of Stokenham was conveyed in fee by Thomas Amerideth of Townstall, esquire, his son Edward and his brother Lewes, gents., to three trustees for Letitia, namely, the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Rich, baron of Leeze, co. Essex;

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\*A title which became extinct by the death of Edward Rich on the 7th September, 1759.



## CARY OF COCKINGTON.

Richard Waltham, esquire;\* and Richard Reynell, of Ford esquire†; consideration £5,600.

1609. February 2-10: Sir John Gilbert and Alice his wife transferred to Sir George Carie, for £80, their right in 50 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of furze and bracken in Stantor, Paynton and Marledon.‡

1610, October 3rd: Sir William Kirkham of Blackdon,§ knight, conveyed to Richard Reynell of Ford, esquire, and Tristram Stephens, of Northlew, gent., the tenement called Stantor in Marldon. Consideration £300 paid by Sir George Cary, of Cockington, knight.

1609, October 20th: Sir George Cary conveyed to the following trustees:—Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Castell, co. Devon, bart. (by the name of Edward Seymour, esq.); Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, knight; Sir Thomas Denys of Holcombe Burnell, knight; Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Castle, knight; Sir Thomas Reynell of West Oghwell, knight; Sir Edward Giles of Bowden, knight; William Bastard of Gerston; Richard Reynell of Ford; Richard Waltham of Kenn, esquires; John Bingley of Westminster, esquire; and Tristram Stephens of Northlew, gent., all his manors, lordships, rectories, advowsons, lands, etc., therein mentioned, i.e. the manors of Cockington and Chilston, Marychurch, Coffinswell, Northlew, Ashwater, Bradford,|| Abbots-ham,|| Meath,|| Crediton, Galliard, Goodley,|| Northam, Frithelstock, and Feniton; the rectory of Tormohun and Cockington; the advowsons of Ashwater, Meeth,|| Goodley||

\*Recorder of Exeter, lived at Trehill in Kenn; he was one of the trustees of Sir George Cary.

† Mentioned in Sir George Cary's will as "my cosen."

‡ The farmhouse of Stantor in the parish of Marldon. In 1446, Oct. 25th, in the chapel of the palace at Chuddeleghe Otho Gylbard did homage to Bishop Edmund Lacy for lands in Stantorre within the Bishop's manor of Peyngton.

§ Blagdon Barton in Collaton S. Mary.

|| Received in marriage with Wilmota Giffard. See *Trans D. Assoc.*, xxxiii., p. 182. Other manors unidentified in the above are Stockleigh Frauncis, East Cadworthy, Bradworthey, Mollande, Yeo, Smalecombe and Sergeantsborough.



and Feniton; and also all his manors, lands, etc., in the parishes, villages, towns, etc., of Stantor, Paington, Marldon, Whilborough, Kingscarswell, Dalton,|| Hookway,|| Yea,|| Trew St. James,|| † Woolfardisworthy,|| ‡ Yeadcombe,|| § Puddington,|| East Worlington, South Emlett,|| St. Mary Down, Holleigh,|| Buckland Brewer, Cockmaton,|| Bideford, Parkham,|| Alwington,|| Littleham,|| Morthoe,|| Parnacott,|| §§ Pyworthy,|| Hethford,|| Eastcott,|| Blackgrove,|| Mounhouse, Lifton, Tophill, Radford, Overlarkworthy, Bridgewotton, Salterton, Goveshayes, Woodbury, Sowton *alias* Clist Fenizon, and Honiton's Clist in co. Devon; the manor of Stockland, co. Dorset; a messuage, etc., in Wellington, co. Somerset; and all other in England except the mansion called Allington House, in Holborn, London, to the use of his nephew, George Cary, for life.

The decision to make a nephew his heir was thus come to by Sir George Cary some eighteen months after his second marriage. Of his five brothers, the eldest, Richard, described as of the Inner Temple, does not appear to have married, and died 25th May, 1621; the second brother, according to the deed of 1584, was John; the genealogical records of the family place him as younger than Gregory. Richard, it is stated, was born *circa* 1545, and if John of Dudley, as he was known, was 70 years of age in the 19 Jas. I., he must have been born about 1551. There were four sisters of the marriage who may have intervened, and nothing is known of Gregory's age to substantiate his claim to being the third son of Thomas Cary. In any case Gregory, who married Joan, dau. of John Cooke of Thorne, is only known to have had one daughter, the wife of Robert Buxton, and on the evidence of the order of the

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|| Received in marriage with Wilmota Giffard. See *Trans. D. Assoc.*, xxxiii., p. 182. Other manors unidentified in the above are Stockleigh Francis, East Cadworthy, Bradworthey, Mollande, Yeo, Smalecombe and Sergeantsborough.

† Mr. Robert Dymond, *Cary of Cockington, Torre Abbey and Follaton*, p. 40, suggests Taunton, but, if in any other county than Devon, it would have been entered separately and the county named.

‡ Near Crediton.

§ Probably Yeolhone or Yowlestone in Puddington.

§§ Luacott *alias* Parnacott in Pyworthy. See *Trans. D. Assoc.*, xxxiii., p. 183.



brothers' names given in the deeds of 1584 and 1586 should be regarded as the fourth son of Thomas Cary.

John Cary of Dudley, Staffordshire, it is thought, first obtained the appointment of Ranger of the Chase of Pensnett about the year 1576, through the influence of "Lord Henry Carye of Hundsedon, Lorde Chamberlayne to the Queen's Majestie," as he is described as one of the trustees to the will of Edward Lord Dudley, who was buried in St. Margaret's Church Westminster, 12 August, 1586; and which Lord Dudley, owner of Pensnett Chase, was doubtless the cause of John Cary migrating to Staffordshire. John Cary of Dudley had five sons the natural heirs to their uncle's possessions in Devon as, of the other brothers of Sir George Cary, Arthur, the fourth, probably died young and Robert of Bradford seems to have been provided for.<sup>1</sup>

The inheritance and large acquisitions of real estate of the wealthy Sir George Cary, largely due, it is said, to the collection of revenue and the control of public funds as Lord Treasurer and subsequently Lord Deputy of Ireland, (1598-1604), were willed in 1609 to the son of his brother John. Why, of the five sons John, Edward, Thomas, George and Dudley, the fourth boy George was chosen to be thus

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<sup>1</sup>Although considered to have been the fifth brother of Sir George Cary, perhaps because he is not mentioned in the deeds of 1584 and 1586, this seems open to doubt. Although married and credited with five children, according to the registers of Bradford he was buried there 22 April, 1610, seven years before Sir George himself and eleven years before the next brother, Richard. His eldest son Robert was baptized on the 15th May, 1572; and another son, Thomas, and Katherine, one of his daughters, were buried in 1581; whereas the oldest son of John of Dudley was baptized 6 May, 1576, George, the first chosen heir was baptized at Dudley 6 April, 1586, and was consequently about 23 years of age when the deed of 1609 was drawn up. Robert Cary of Bradford should certainly not have been excluded from mention in 1584 and 1586, unless for some good reason; and it seems more probable that he was either an adopted son of Thomas Cary, or had perhaps married against his father's or brother's wish. The wife of Robert Cary was Dorothy; the family name is unknown; she survived her husband and is mentioned in 1616 as Dorothy Cary of Bradford, widow, giving a bond for £1000 to Edward Cary of Cockington, esquire [*Trans. Devon Assoc.*, vol. xxxiii., p, 186]. Edward Cary was never of Cockington.





endowed, in preference to his brothers, we can only conjecture. John the eldest settled at Long Melford in Suffolk and was buried there 9 November, 1639; he had nine children, but is not even mentioned in his uncle's will; the second son, Edward, accompanied his uncle, Sir George Cary, to Ireland, where he appears to have been given the estate of Dongarvon, co. Waterford, by which title he was known. Acting as principal secretary to his uncle, in view of the fact that he subsequently inherited, it seems strange that he should have been passed by in 1609 for the benefit of the fourth nephew George. It is unfortunate that the registry of birth or baptism of Edward has not been preserved, as one would naturally suspect that George was the elder son. The third son Thomas was also ignored by his uncle; he was buried at Dudley, 14 October, 1640, and his widow, Martha, daughter of William Stewart of Rowley, was buried at Oldswinford, 12 June, 1658; they had a numerous descent. The fifth son of John Cary, named after the family home, Dudley Cary, came to Cockington and settled at Livermead, possibly after the death of his uncle, as he is not mentioned in his will, even among the small legacies.

The first indication in the records which have come down to us that Sir George Cary had changed his mind as to the appointment of his future heir is in

1612, January 20th: By deed it was provided that within three months after his decease, the trustees of Sir George Cary should convey the manor of Stokenham to the use of Lady Letitia, his wife, in augmentation of her dowry, with remainder to Edward Cary, his nephew, son of his brother John.\*

1612, September 14th: A deed is endorsed in the handwriting of the knight, as follows:—"A Reuocation of certaine lands contayned in my first conveyance." Reciting the

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\*Writing about 1675, Sir George Cary of Torre Abbey, great nephew of Sir George Cary of Cockington, left a note "Mr. Edward Cary, was, the second nephew to that Sir George Cary long since deceased; he [Sir George] was three years Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, and three years after that Lord Deputy of Ireland; and this Mr. Edward Cary was then principall Secretary unto his uncle Sir George Cary." It is perhaps on this evidence that Mr. Dymond places Edward as third born after another Edward who died in infancy.



conveyance to Trustees for George Cary, dated 1609, October 20th, the deed concludes:—"For and in respecte of the disobedyent, unrulye and disorderlye caryage of George Cary, gent., his nephew, unto whom the aforesaid premises by way of remaynder are by the said recited deed lymitted and appointed, and for and in respecte of his idle and unthrifite courses all which have given unto the said Sir George Cary great doubte and fear that hee the said George Cary his nephew (if he bee not otherwise restrayned) will in time consume, mispend and wast that great estate which hee, the said George Cary, meerely out of former love and affection hath conferred upon him; for the preventing whereof in parte and as much as lyeth in the said Sir George Cary, and to the intent that he the said Sir G. Cary may be the better enabled to advance and preserve Edward Cary and Dudley Cary, gents., two other of his nephewes, the said Sir G. Cary doth in the presence of Sir Robert Riche of Wallington, co. Norfolk, knight, Nathaniel Riche of Leeze, co. Essex, esquire; Richard Savery of Willing; John Fowell of Totnes; Robert Savery of Willing, co. Devon, esquires; and Christopher Brooking of Totnes, merchant,\* revoke the uses of the recited deed except as to the manors of Cockington and S. Marychurch." Sealed with the Cary arms and quarterings.

The estate of Cockington, confiscated from Sir John Cary by Richard II. in 1388, (or more correctly by the Duke of Gloucester, his uncle, acting in the King's name), and in reality, for loyalty to what he believed to be his sovereign's cause, was restored to his son Robert Cary by act of Parliament on the 1st December, 1418.† Thus Cockington had been the home of the Cary family

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\*In 1601 Sir George Cary tried to persuade the Mayor and burgesses of Totnes to return as Member of Parliament Mr. Thomas Weston living in Mugwell [now Monkwell] Street London and then described as "agent" for Sir George. The request was not complied with. Windeatt. *Totnes Mayors*, p. 51.

The inclusion of the two Saverys, of Willing in Rattery, as trustees is of interest, as the whole family was very zealous on the side of the Commons against King Charles and held important trusts under the Commonwealth. Cotton, *Antiquities of Totnes*, p. 68.

Christopher Brooking was Mayor of Totnes in 1614.

†The original deed of restitution, a beautiful specimen of penmanship, is among the muniments at Cockington Court.



for 194 years and it seems strange that Sir George Cary should have settled the ancestral manor upon his wayward nephew, George, whom he otherwise disinherited, especially if he were not an older son of John Cary of Dudley than Edward. It is certainly a fact that the birth or baptism of Edward, as already mentioned, is not recorded at Dudley, the earliest being that of John in 1576, followed by George in 1586, but it is quite possible that Edward was born and baptized elsewhere. Both Edward and his wife (buried June, 1654) lived eleven years after the interment of George Cary at Cockington, on the 23rd July, 1643, and, if not on account of being the elder nephew, and to that extent heir-at-law, it seems unaccountable, that Sir George should have given his father's home, with all its associations, and where he himself lived and died, to one whom he regarded as a dissolute wastrel.\* George Cary does not seem to have been quite as bad as the deed of 1612 depicts him, as he married (about the same time as the act of disinheritance which may have been the cause), Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy. This knight was one of the trustees of the deed of revocation and was therefore a party to the impoverishment of his own son-in-law. Eight sons and three daughters were born and brought up at Cockington; the youngest, Bridget, being baptized at Cockington, 20 January, 1629, whereas the eldest, Sir Henry Cary, who succeeded his father, was born in 1613.

It is noteworthy that Dudley Cary, youngest son of John Cary of Dudley, who according to the deed of re-

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\*Captain L. Cary, of Torre Abbey, suggests that, if George was really the fourth son of John Cary and was preferred by his uncle as heir rather than his older brothers John and Edward, it may have been because John and Edward were avowed Roman Catholics. Dr. Oliver, *Collections Illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion*, p. 20, writes: "When the Cary family returned to the faith of their forefathers, I cannot determine; but I incline to the opinion that, in the early part of King James I's reign, Sir Edward Cary was reconciled." In this connection it would be interesting to know whether John Cary of Dudley, the father, and John Cary of Long Melford, the eldest brother or Edward, also adhered to the Roman Catholic faith; certainly George remained a Protestant.



vocation was to benefit together with the new heir Edward, is found 10th January, 1653, holding by grant of Sir Henry Cary, knight (his disinherited nephew) a tenement, including a house, at Livermead, Cockington. This was only eighteen months before the sale of Cockington. Dudley seems nevertheless to have been left out of his uncle's consideration, as it is not apparent that he inherited anything, his name not being mentioned in Sir George Cary's will. By his first wife Dorothy, buried at Cockington 11th September, 1634, he had three sons; by his second wife Anne he had three sons and two daughters. Throughout the Stuart period and the troubles of the Civil War there were numerous Carys living in Cockington.

Sir George Cary, having made his final will 7th August, 1614,\* died s.p. at Cockington, 19 Feb., 1617, and is buried in the chancel of the church. His nephew Edward, and his [Edward's] son George, are specially remembered; a cousin, William Cary, receives a piece of plate; but Richard is the only one of five brothers mentioned; a lawyer of the Inner Temple, he was in receipt of an annuity of £65, which is augmented to £200. His brother Robert predeceased Sir George and was buried at Bradford, 22 April, 1610. It is not known if Gregory and Arthur were then living, but John of Dudley, father of the two beneficiaries George and Edward, was living in 1621.

From the year of Sir Walter Raleigh's last fateful expedition in 1617 until nearly a year after the outbreak of the Civil War and the raising of the royal standard at Nottingham, i.e. until 23rd July, 1643, George Cary with his numerous family seems to have lived quietly at Cockington. In that fateful year he died and the responsibilities fell heavily on his son Henry. The sympathies of the Carys of Cockington were wholly on the side of the King, and from the *Royalist Composition Papers* we learn that a servant in the employ of Sir Henry Cary deposed that, on the 15th June, 1646, the knight's mother [Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Seymour] and the following brothers and sisters of Sir Henry Cary were all living with him at Cockington Court, namely:—Robert, Edward, John, Theodore, George, Walter, James,

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\* *Cary Collectanea*, Torre Abbey. See *Trans. D. Assoc.*, vi., p. 289.





Francis, Elizabeth and Bridget. Sir Henry Cary himself had been married some five years [*circa* 1641], and already had three sons and one daughter, Richard, the third son, having been baptized at Cockington on the 27 April in the same year, 1646, so that there were at least seventeen members of the family gathered under the roof of Cockington Court in the year King Charles surrendered to the Scots. Sir Henry Cary's direct implication as a Royalist was of brief duration but cost him his all. Created High Sheriff of Devon in 1643,\* he was knighted by King Charles on the 27 July, 1644, and defended Kingswear Castle against the Parliamentary forces in the early part of 1646. On the fall of Dartmouth, as "delinquent against the Parliament," he sent in a petition pleading that, being very young at the time of the troubles, he was persuaded to take up arms for the King. On the 24th December, 1647, the *Journals of the House of Commons* record that Sir Henry Carey of Cockington, co. Devon, knight, was found in arms against the Parliament and surrendered upon the Articles of Exeter; the fine assessed is calculated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Estate in fee in old rents per annum -	285	5	8
In demesne per annum - - -	326	13	4
For 800 years £10 per annum.			
Out of which issues for one life per annum	400	0	0
Which leaves the fine calculated at a tenth	1,985	0	0
Resolved that this House doth accept the sum of . - - -	1,985	0	0

"An ordinance for granting a pardon for his delinquency and for taking off the sequestration of his estate was this day read, and upon the question being put was passed and ordered to be read to the Lords for their concurrence." The burden must have weighed very heavily upon Sir Henry Cary with the large number of dependents upon him, and five years later, on 29 April, 1651, he again was obliged to petition Parliament that, notwithstanding that he had paid the fine and received pardon and restoration of his estate, by an

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\*Although the official list is blank for 1642 and 43 Mr. R. Mallock (*Cockington before the Restoration*), says 1626, on the authority of Burke (*Commoners of Great Britain*, vol. ii.), but Sir Henry was then only 13 years old.



order of 8 April, 1651, his estate had been re-secured and his rents stayed, he himself being ignorant of any charge against him. An order is inscribed thereon, dated 26th June, 1651:—"The Commissioners in the country are to give the heads of the charge, and certify what they know about the matter."

The *Royalist Composition Papers* show that many depositions were taken, doubtless with a view to prove the complicity of Sir Edward Cary of Stantor, knight, and other members of the family in the Royalist cause. Under the prevalent accusation of recusancy or refusal to embrace the tenets of the Puritans, the Cary family underwent much persecution. Sir Edward Cary's estate was sequestrated on the 20 May, 1646, on the ground that he was a Papist. Under the circumstances he could not have assisted his less endowed nephew, Sir Henry, to pay the fine of £1,985. The enquiry ordered in 1651 was protracted, with endless certificates and depositions, as long as the unfortunate owner of Cockington remained in this country. On the 16th June, 1652, his first wife Amy, daughter of Sir James Bagge, of Saltram, was buried at Cockington, and Sir Henry was left with five young children, the eldest, Edward, only just ten years old. He must have married again soon after, and we have fortunately been able to recover the name of the brave woman who thus shared the Royalist's misfortune. Among the *Mallock Collectanea* is the deed of sale of the estate of Cockington on the 10th July, 1654, by Henry Cary, son of George Cary of Cockington, esquire, late knight, and Mary his wife, to Roger Mallacke of Hevytree, Devon, esquire. The conveyance is witnessed by Thomas Cary, doubtless the younger son of Sir Edward Cary of Stantor, who had died the preceding month, i.e. 14th June, 1654, leaving his eldest son, George Cary, as heir. The second wife of Sir Henry Cary has hitherto escaped the notice of genealogists. In the chancel of Marystow Church on a marble slab is the following record:—

Here lyeth the Honorable Mary daughter of the Right Honorable Edward Lord Chichester, Baron of Belfast, Viscount Carrickfergus, first wife of Thomas Wise, esquire, of Sydenham; second of John Harris of Radford, esquire, and third of Sir Henry Cary, knight. She died 27th May, 1657.



There is a portrait of this lady by Cornelius Jansen, doubtless painted during her first husband's lifetime, in the old mansion of Sydenham, Marystow. Her first husband had sat in Parliament for many years and died during session, being buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, 26 May, 1641; her second husband, married less than five months after, was an ardent Cavalier, held the rank of Major-General in the King's forces and died some time before 22 February, 1653. Mary Chichester married Sir Henry Cary before 20th October, 1653, only a twelvemonth or so before the sale of Cockington. Sir Henry Cary, subsequent to the loss of his ancestral home, is supposed to have emigrated to America. It seems more likely that for the next three years, at all events, he retired with his wife to Sydenham where she died 27 May, 1657, and where, according to Lady Radford, she had been residing for some time.\*

John Prince, who lived at Berry Pomeroy from 1681 to 1723, and doubtless wrote from information gathered at Cockington, tells us that "when the royal cause fell in this kingdom, Sir Henry Cary was forced to travel beyond the seas, into foreign countries; who coming back into England, (having at length sold all he had) was reduced to great necessities; insomuch, before he died, which was near about the return of King Charles II. (1660) he was obliged for his bread, to the charity of well-disposed gentlemen." As the worthy author of *The Worthies of Devon* was vicar of Totnes from 1675-81 he must have spoken with many who knew Sir Henry Cary. The fact that John Prince does not record the date and place of burial suggests that Sir Henry Cary did not spend his last days in the neighbourhood of Cockington: it is much to be hoped that some parish register will one day reveal where this unfortunate victim of devotion to his King lies buried. His eldest son Edward was but 15 years of age when in 1657 the five children were again bereft of a mother's care. It seems improbable that Sir Henry took his young family to America, although the one daughter, Grace, was two years senior of Edward. Mr. R. Mallock suggests that the children of Sir Henry Cary

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\* *Trans. D. Assoc.*, xli., p. 145. Lady Radford, *The Wyyses and Tremaynes of Sydenham*.



remained in Virginia\* and that some his descendants are said to have distinguished themselves in the American Civil War;† but Mr. Henry Grosvenor Cary of Boston,‡ traces the descent of the American branches of the family from three early emigrants:—"John, who came in 1634, and settled at Plymouth; James, who came in 1635, settling at Charlestown, now Chelsea, after a short stay at Plymouth; and Miles, who came over in 1640, and settled in Virginia." John and James are considered to have been sons of William Cary, Mayor of Bristol in 1611. The origin of Miles Cary is also known;§ but certainly no Cary of that name occurs in the Cockington records. If Mr. Mallock was justified in the belief that Sir Henry Cary visited Virginia, it would most probably have been between June, 1657, and his death about the year 1665; and the visit may have been owing to the fact that some relation was already settled there, but, having regard to his loyalty

\*Dr. Oliver, *Biography of Exonians*, No. 48, says that "Sir Henry Cary emigrated to Virginia." No evidence can be found for such a statement and it was this doubtless misled Mr. R. Mallock. It is not known what became of Sir Henry Cary's children.

†*Cockington before the Restoration*, p. 25.

‡*The Cary Family in America*, pub. 1907.

§*The Virginia Carys*, by F. H., privately printed 1919, p. 34; Colonel Miles Cary was baptized at All Saints' Church, Bristol, 30 January, 1623; emigrated to Virginia about 1645; died June, 1667. Carys were established in Bristol early in the fourteenth century, and on the 18th June, 1699, Edward Cary, of Torr Abbey, acknowledged them to be his kinsmen, and in a written notice to the Earl Marshal, at the request of Mr. John Cary, of Bristol, and Mr. John Cary, of London, merchants, "consents and desires" that they may be permitted to use "the Paternal Coat-Armour" of his family, with the proper differences and distinctions.

The author of the above careful work of research has found no possible relations of Sir Henry Cary in America other than Colonel Theodore Cary, fourth brother, buried 1683 in Spanish Town, Jamaica, and Francis, eighth and youngest brother, born 1628 (p. 142), who is tentatively identified as having accompanied his "cousin" Colonel Henry Norwood, to Virginia in 1649.

According to the Visitation of 1699 Miles Cary was a son of John Cary, of Bristol, and Alice Hobson his wife; probably from the Hobson family the name of Miles, which became general among the American Carys, was adopted.





and the patriotism of his second wife, it seems more probable that Sir Henry crossed the channel to offer his service to the exiled Charles II. Completely impoverished, restitution of the Stuart monarchy could have been his only hope, and he may have returned with the King in 1660 and died elsewhere than in the county of Devon. Had John Prince known the circumstances of his death we may well believe he would have recorded every detail. Robert, a younger brother of Sir Henry, born in 1615, studied at Oxford and was presented to the rectory of Portlemouth. At the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, perhaps as some slight recognition of the sacrifices made by his family, he was appointed Archdeacon of Exeter on the 8th July, 1662, but of a retiring nature he soon resigned and returned to Portlemouth where he was buried in the church, 9th September, 1688. If Sir Henry Cary sought the refuge of his brother's house we should expect to find, in monument or register, some record of his death and burial; but there is nothing at Portlemouth.

A correspondent in *Notes & Queries* has kindly drawn my attention to the Calendars of State Papers (Domestic) in which several references occur.

1660, September 12th: Sir Henry Carey and four others granted a certificate in favour of Captain George Carey, who applied for the additional place of sixth Searcher in the Customs. This George is doubtless the fifth brother of Sir Henry. He had served during the late wars, and since the Restoration had been in the Life Guards. Owing to the reduction of that corps he was deprived of employment.

1661, January 1st: A certificate by the Earl of Northampton was annexed to a petition, by Jane, widow of Captain John Cary, for a warrant for a Baronetcy. The honour had been promised to her late husband, who was killed at Lichfield in the service of the late King. The said Jane had only a daughter. This probably refers to John, third brother of Sir Henry Cary, who was aged three months in 1620. The only other John Cary to whom this could possibly refer, would be John, eldest son of John Cary of Long Melford, who died 1639, a grandson of John Cary of Dudley; but as he was born about 1600-1605, it was probably the younger man to whom the entry refers.

1663, August: Sir Henry Carey petitioned King Charles II.



that, having lost his whole estate, in spite of former appeals, he has as yet received nothing from the King's privy seal for £1,000 charged on some persons in Hertfordshire. He begs that a letter be sent to Sir William Courtney, Bart., of Powderham and three others to examine how the estate was sold, hoping thereby to obtain some relief from the purchasers. Also he begs for a warrant for £1,000 from the privy purse, instead of the privy seal for £1,000 delivered up to Sir Robert Long.

Apparently in answer to the above a note occurs:—

1663, August 15th: Privy seal dormant for £200 to Sir Henry Carey as the King's free gift.

1664, January 22nd: From Exeter, Sir Harry Carey writes to Secretary Bennet asking for a second commission, the first being returned.

1664, January 29th: Sir Harry Carey repeats his request to Secretary Bennet for the renewal of the commission for six months, with Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., of Berry added to the number, and a warrant for a messenger to attend the commission.

1664, March 10th: A commission is addressed to Sir William Courtney, Bart., of Powderham, and five others, to examine the value of the estate of Sir Henry Carey and what it was sold for, and to report thereon, Sir Henry having been compelled to sell his estate at under value, as he contracted vast debts in the King's service.

Both letters of the 22nd and 29th January, 1664, are dated from Exeter. The finding of the Commission would be interesting reading, but it is not among the State Domestic Papers as calendared. The record is valuable as indicating the last place where we know Sir Henry Cary to have been as the only other record proves that he died before 27th Feb. 1666, and left a widow, his third wife, named Martha.

Who was Martha Cary, where were they married, and where eventually did Sir Henry Cary and his third wife die and were buried? The Register of Exeter Cathedral for Baptisms, Marriages and Burials is well preserved for this period, and has been ably transcribed by Mr. W. U. Reynell-Upham and Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, F.S.A. and printed by the Devon & Cornwall Record Society. There are only eight internments recorded in 1664, six in 1665. In 1666 Mrs. Dorathy



Cary was buried 25th May; and on 21st July, William the s. of Doc<sup>r</sup> George Cary (sometime Archdeacon of Exeter.) This entry illustrates the confusion between the names Cary and Carewe. In the list of Archdeacons of Exeter, George *Carewe* was installed 30th January 1556, resigned 1569 on a pension of £20 per annum. Robert *Cary*, LL.D., a younger brother of Sir Henry Cary, as stated above, was Archdeacon of Exeter for a short time in 1662. He had four sons and four daughters all baptized at Cockington, but no son named William. It seems well-nigh impossible that William, buried in 1666, can have been the son of Archdeacon George Carewe, superannuated in 1569. Robert Cary was certainly D<sup>r</sup> of Laws and, as he was not succeeded in the Archdeaconry until 18th January 1665, it is clear that *George Cary* in the Register should read "William the s. of Doc<sup>r</sup> *Robert Cary*," and that William was another son, hitherto unrecorded, probably born and baptized at Portlemouth, not recorded in the Registries of Cockington or Exeter Cathedral, and whose death and burial at Exeter synchronises with the resignation of the Archdeaconry and the return of Robert Cary to Portlemouth. It is not apparent who was the M<sup>rs</sup> Dorathy Cary buried in 1666: the wife of Archdeacon Robert was named Ann. It is noteworthy that the resignation and retirement of Archdeacon Robert in 1665, which according to the entry, "sometime Archdeacon," may have taken place just before 21st July, also synchronises with the approximate date of the death of Sir Henry Cary, and as he writes from Exeter in 1664 and, from general account, was in absolute want, Sir Henry was doubtless staying with his brother the Archdeacon Robert. If Sir Henry died in Exeter, where was he buried? The influence of his brother would have insured interment in the Cathedral precincts, if desired, but there is no such record and an explanation is probably to be found in the query:—Who was Martha, third wife of Sir Henry Cary and of whom the following is, so far, the only mention at present known?

1666, February 18th [according to Mr. Stuart Moore's abstract, *Dartmoor Preservation Assoc.* vol. I., p. 77; according to *Calendar of State Papers*, which prints a less complete abstract, the date of the agreement is February 27th.] A contract was made between the Earl of Southampton and Lord Ashley on behalf of the King and Sir Gervase Lucas, Bart; Dame



Martha Carey, widow, relict of Sir Henry Carey, dec<sup>d.</sup> Sir Henry Chicheley, Knight; Col. Richard Garrett; Col. William Stewart; Col. John Marsh; Col. Paul Smith; and Col. William Dean; wherein the King declared his pleasure that Sir Gervase Lucas and his partners are to be enabled to treat with those owning rights of pasture, etc., on Dartmoor, to reclaim portions of the waste. The King issues the commissions at the expense of Sir Gervase and his partners. A portion of the land recovered is to be allotted to the King's use, which he contracts to let on lease for fifty years at one-fourth of the clear yearly value; the rest of the land is to be allotted to the owners and commoners to be held in free socage without rent. The agreement to be in force for three years and no longer. The sign manual was affixed to the above agreement on the 14th September, 1666, but further result of this royal concession has not been traced.

From the names of the grantees it may be deduced that the above was one of possibly many means adopted by Charles II. to satisfy the expectations of those who, like Sir Henry Cary, had sacrificed their property and risked their lives to support the House of Stuart.

## CARY OF STANTOR AND TORRE ABBEY.

We now turn to the history of the heir to the many possessions of Sir George Cary of Cockington.—Edward Cary of Dongarvon, co. Waterford; of Bradford, co. Devon; of Exeter; of Stantor, according to his successive titles.

The first title is mentioned in Sir George Cary's will, 7th August, 1614, and, although the actual date of grant is not recorded, it was probably previous to the Lord Deputy's departure from Ireland in 1604. As was frequently the custom, the spiritual possessions in Dongarvon were retained by the donor, and only on his death Sir George bequeathed "his leasehold rectory, parsonage and sheaf of Dongarvon" to Edward and his son George, "subject to the annual payment of £150, at Allington House, to his widow for her life." The income from this estate must have been considerable.

The title "of Bradford" has much puzzled writers to explain. Bradford, it will be noted above, was the first







**Miniature Portraits, on ivory or bone, of King James II.  
and his Queen, Mary of Modena.**

In possession of Captain Lionel Cary, R.N., of Torre Abbey.

*Photograph by Hugh R. Watkin.*



**The Children of Charles I.**

From an oil painting, measuring 4 ft. 9 ins. by 4 ft., at Torre Abbey, reputed to have been given to the Cary family by that king, and described as having been painted by Henry Stone (d.1653).

*Photograph by Hugh R. Watkin.*



property acquired by Sir George Cary on his return from Ireland, the date of conveyance being 5th August, 1605. Robert Cary of Bradford, who seems to have held a life tenancy from his brother Sir George, was already very ill when on the 13th July, 1609, he made his will, having apparently little to bestow, beyond £10 a year to his son Robert, and that only for four years. The same year, 1609, October 20th, Sir George willed in favour of his nephew George, when Bradford is included. On the 22nd April, 1610, Robert Carey, gent., was buried at Bradford, and it seems probable that the manor house was then given to Edward Cary. Twice in documents is the title given him, and in the same year, i.e. January 12-13th, 1618; when Edward Cary of Bradford, Devon, esquire, as executor of his uncle, Sir George Cary, leases to Edward Cholwich of Harberton, gent., the manor of Northlew; and again on November 20th, 1618, the trustees convey to Edward Cary of Bradford, esquire, the manor of Stokenham. Tuckett [*Devonshire Pedigrees*, p. 143] gives him the title "of Bradford."

Although Stantor Barton was finally acquired 3rd October, 1610, by Sir George Cary, there seems to be no evidence that Edward Cary took up residence there before 1624-25. In fact an indenture,\* dated 1625, exists between John Newton and others and Thomas Cary, son of Edward Cary of *Bradford*, co. Devon, and a deed is known, dated 1624, by which *John Cary, gent.*, conveys Stantor. Robert Cary of Bradford had no son or brother named Edward, and the Thomas mentioned is undoubtedly the second son of Sir Edward Cary of Stantor. The John Cary of 1624 can be none other than Edward Cary's father, John of Dudley; as Edward's elder brother, John of Long Melford, co. Suffolk, married and settled there, bringing up a large family of ten children, he was probably well provided for as the eldest son, and did not benefit under the will of his wealthy uncle, Sir George of Cockington.

Although no lease is now known, it seems almost certain from other evidence that Sir George, probably soon after purchase in 1610, gave Stantor Barton as a residence for his next brother Richard, known as of the Inner Temple;

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\* Robert Dymond *Cary of Cockington, Tor Abbey and Follaton*, p. 25.



because on his death, 25th May, 1621, his estates were inherited by John Cary, esquire [of Dudley], his brother and next heir, who was then 70 years of age, and we find three years later, as stated above, John Cary in 1624 conveyed Stantor, but in the abstract of deed it is unfortunately not stated to whom. In 1621, June 17th, John Cary, esquire, applied for a special license, under the King's hand, to take over his brother's responsibilities as trustee to the Cary estates, but it was not until 3rd May, 1622, that the Inquisition was held at Exeter Castle concerning the estate of Richard Cary, esquire, deceased. On 16th March, 1624, in a lease of Under Yolland close to Peter and Stephen Dyer of Paington, Edward Cary is described as "of the Cytie and county of Exon." He had then no doubt left Bradford and was living in Exeter for a short time,\*† as already on the 26th July, 1626, we find that Edward Cary of Stantor, esquire, and George his son and heir apparent, assigned to Sir John King, knight, the manor of Stokenham; the manor and advowson of Ashwater, Devon; and the rectory and sheaf of Dongarvon, co. Waterford; provided that the said George Cary should ratify the same within one month after coming of age.

We do not know for what particular reason or where Edward Cary was knighted by Charles I. Dr. Oliver says "about the year 1625 he received the honour of knighthood in Ireland." The deed of 1626 and the evidence of 1627 refute this supposition. But 27th December, 1627, the manor roll of Ashwater describes the lord thereof as Edward Cary, *esquire*, and on 7th April 1628, he is styled Sir Edward Cary, *knight*. Between these dates the celebrated third Parliament had assembled on the 17th March, 1628, when the Petition of Right was presented, and it was doubtless for some personal

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\* This city residence was retained, as, in a petition sent in the year before his death, Sir Edward Cary of Stantor, knight, states that he had a house and goods therein in the city of Exeter in 1646.

† The Revd. Dr. George Oliver, writing in the *Exeter Flying Post* under *Biography of Exonians*, No. 9, says :—"The subject of this memoir is styled in a pedigree which was approved of by Richard Manson, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, 12th Sept., 1719, Edward Cary of Exeter. He was probably born in this city." There is nothing to support this last supposition. Titles were adopted from place of residence rather than of birth.



obligation that the knighthood was conferred. Four and a half years later George, son of Sir Edward Cary, was knighted by Charles I. at Greenwich on the 3rd July, 1632; "by the importunities of the late Lord Francis, Earle of Rutland, whose niece he married," as a note in the recipient's handwriting written about 1675 records.

On the 16th March, 1629, Sir Edward Cary was convicted of recusancy and, on 1st October, 1630, an Inquisition was held in the parish of St. Thomas near Exeter to certify what possessions were subject to sequestration or fine. The High Sheriff returns that Sir Edward Cary was then seized of and in the manors of:—St. Mary Church, Coffinswell, Northlewe, Ashwater, Bradford, Abbotesham, Stockley *alias* Meeth, and Goodley, also of:—

An estate called	East Kimber	of 90 acres.
" "	" Middlelake	" 41 "
" "	" Monehouse	" 91 "
" "	" Dobles Thorne	" 53 "
" "	" Gaston or Gason	" 55 "
" "	in Yeo in Allington	" 70 "
" "	" Cockington	" 53 "
" "	" Aishenage or Alverdiscott	" 6 "
" "	" Westland, Cherybere and Delton	" 27 "
" "	" Parvacott, Thornedon and Peworthy	" 97 "
" "	" Instowe and Bradworthy	" 12 "
" "	at Westweeke and Blonde- house within the parishes of Lamerton and Broad- woodwiger	" 120 "

and a third part of a cottage in Bedyford. By letters patent 24th June, 1634, Charles I. pardoned Sir Edward Cary and released his sequestration but granted the above estates in trust to Thomas Riden and Christopher Maynard, gents., to hold the same from Lady-day, 1632, during the complete term of 41 years, by payment to the Crown of the yearly rent of £136 13s. 4d. Sir Edward Cary and his wife were to be unmolested by summons, etc., and to be allowed religious liberty. Thus was religious conviction made an excuse for





extortion. Monetary consideration perforce played a considerable part in the acts of the Stuart monarchs and on 25th February, 1631, there is a record, in the *Mallack Collectanea*, that King Charles I. farmed the tithe of Cockington, which had been confiscated by King James from George Carye, esquire, to John Sotherton, esquire, and Sir Nathauell Riche, knight. Apparently payments were very much in arrear, but by virtue of an Act of Pardon and Oblivion dated 24th February, 1651, they were discharged of their accumulated debt.

It was probably soon after this release that the tithes passed to Sir Edward Cary of Stantor, because he filed two bills in Chancery addressed :—"To the Right Hon'ble, the Lords Commissioners for y<sup>e</sup> custody of y<sup>e</sup> Greate Seale of England" against Upton, Drew, and others, tenants of lands at Shiphay in St. Marychurch, formerly belonging to Torre Abbey, who, taking advantage of the suspension of the Ecclesiastical Courts, had refused to pay tithes. Plaintiff being deprived of other means of redress appeals to Chancery. Mention is made in the petition of calves worth 20s. each ; 150 lambs worth £37 10s ; 200 fleeces of wool worth £30.

In 1654, on June 14th and 19th respectively, as recorded on a slab in the chancel floor of Marldon Church, Sir Edward Cary, aged 80, and Margeria his wife, aged 85, died. Their deaths occurred less than a month before the sale of Cockington on July 10th by his nephew Henry to Roger Mallacke, and the last years of their lives must have been rendered unhappy by the religious persecution of the time. We learn, from a deposition in 1654, that Sir Edward Cary's estate had been sequestered for Papacy on 20th May, 1646, and that he had a daughter by a former wife.

1655, January 18th: Ordered that Christopher Maynard be discharged of sequestration of lands purchased by him of Thomas Cary, now under sequestration for recusancy of Sir Edward Cary, deceased.

1655, February 25th: Petition of Sir Wm. Courtenay, Wm. Kirkham and Christopher Maynard, for sequestration to be discharged on lands in Devon, made over to them by Sir George Cary, for payment of debts, etc., two thirds whereof are sequestered for recusancy of his late father, Sir Edward Cary. Ordered.



No record has been recovered of the first marriage of Sir Edward Cary which probably did not take place in Devon. Genealogy attributes a daughter, by the second marriage with Margaret Blackhurst, named Ann, who married Sir George Southcott, of Bliborough, co. Lincoln, bart. A George Southcott, esquire, is last of six trustees mentioned in 1568 with Sir William Cordeth, Richard Weston, Justice of the Queen's Bench, John Southcott, esquire, Robert Cary, esquire, and Richard Beyneth, esquire. This deed in the *Mallacke Collectanea*, witnesses to the early intercourse between the Cary and Southcott families and partly explains the marriage of Sir Edward's daughter Ann. It is perhaps worthy of comment that no daughter is mentioned in the will of Sir Edward Cary of Marldon, dated 14th June and proved 26th September, 1654; although the names of his sons Sir George and Thomas; his grandchild Benedict; his *cousin* Francis Southcote; James Blackhurst (his brother-in-law); his sister Jane William (*rectius* sister-in-law); also his brother John Cary and John's son Edward occur: the will is witnessed by Francis Southcote (cousin), Lucie Cary (probably Lucy Hayne, wife of his younger son Thomas), and Edward Cary (probably the second brother of his nephew Sir Henry Cary of Cockington, born in 1615 and consequently *æt.* 39 at the date of will). The absence of any mention of daughters, other than the deposition in 1654, which attributes a daughter to the first wife, strongly suggests that this was Ann, the wife of Sir George Southcott, that she was possibly not living in 1654, and that Sir Edward had no daughter by his second wife.

On the death of Sir Edward Cary his second son remained in the family home and became known as Thomas Cary of Stantor. His youngest daughter Mary was buried at Marldon, 11th February, 1657, and this is the last record we have of the Carys of Stantor Barton. We do not know where Thomas or his only son John are buried. If they remained at Stantor, as the burial of the daughter three years later suggests, it was only as tenants of Roger Mallacke, and apparently Sir Edward Cary, although owner of such large estates, was only a tenant of the owner of Cockington Court, as the deed of sale, dated 10th July, 1654, by Henry Cary, late knight, to Roger Mallacke included "*Stauntor alias Stontor* sometime in the



possession of Sir George Cary knight deceased." It is difficult to-day to understand that the heir to the greater portion of the estate of the wealthy Lord Treasurer of Ireland chose to live in what could never have been a pretentious dwelling at Stantor Barton. It may have been that, a desire to live as near as possible to his brother George whom he had displaced as their uncle's chief heir, reasons of health, or perhaps the high tension of political feeling at the time caused the members of this royalist family to cling together: certainly his firm adhesion to the old faith may have been the cause of his leaving the city residence at Exeter for the greater seclusion of a country farmhouse. Unfortunately the home of the Carys at Stantor was destroyed by fire, on 20th September, 1865, and probably little remains to-day as they knew it. The *Torquay Directory* of 27th Sept., 1865, says "the arms [of the Cary family] are visible over the chimney piece in the kitchen." It seems certain that the eldest son, Sir George Cary of Newparke, co. Southampton, and later of Torre Abbey, as he was known, married and left the family home at Stantor before the severance of the Cary family from Cockington. He married three times: firstly Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Manners, knight, whom he must have married some time previous to 1642; she was buried at Cockington, 24 October, 1653. Mr. Robert Dymond\* seems to have misconstrued the deposition, dated 5th Dec., 1654, of Sir George Cary of Newparke, co. Southampton, knight, who had a daughter and two sons by his first wife: i.e. Cecilia, who was under 12 when the deposition was made; Edward; and George, "younger son of deponent." A small scrap of paper among the muniments at Torre Abbey gives the dates of birth of some of Sir George Cary's children. Mr. Robert Dymond gives Edward Cary, heir and successor to Torre Abbey, as the eldest son by the third wife whereas everything points to his having been the elder son of his first wife Anne. Cecilia was born *circa* 1642 and the youngest, George, was born 16th March, 1653. Mr. Dymond places him as second son of Elizabeth Wells, the *third* wife, whereas Sir George Cary's *first* wife

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\* *Cary of Cockington, Tor Abbey and Follaton*, p. 25.



only died seven months *after* he was born, i.e. 24th October, 1653.\*

It was undoubtedly on the occasion of the second marriage of Sir George Cary that, on 1st July, 1654, a fortnight after his father was buried at Marlton, he demised in trust to Sir W. Courtenay, knight, William Kirkham, esquire, and Christopher Maynard,† the manor of Aishwater and other manors to pay his father's debts, and to raise £1000 each for Cecilia his daughter, and George the younger son of deponent. His elder son is not mentioned by name but would undoubtedly be Edward, the heir-at-law and subsequent successor to his estate. Such provision for younger children was customary upon the contraction of a second marriage.

Sir George Cary is said to have married secondly a daughter of — Browne, esquire, of Hants, who must have died s.p. very soon afterwards; for already 1655-6 he must have married his third wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Wells, esquire, of Brainbridge, Hants, by whom Sir George Cary had five sons and four daughters, viz:—Francis, Christopher, John, Charles, and Norbert; Elizabeth, Frances, Margery, and Constance. Of these two families by the first and third wives, in an Indenture dated 1st May, 1681, only Edward, John, Charles and Norbert; Frances, Margery and Constance are mentioned. The youngest, Constance, was born 27th August, 1673, and her mother was buried in Tormohun church 3rd January, 1697.

On 14th November, 1657, three weeks before the third son John was born on 7th December, 1657, the deed of trust dated 1654 is surrendered, and another, providing for £500 for every other child thereafter born, in addition to £1000 to Cecilia and George by the first marriage, is granted. Sir George Cary was then described as of Newparke, co, Southampton, and probably for the reason that he was living so far away he

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\*If the registry of Anne Cary buried at Cockington on this date really refers to Sir George Cary's first wife. Considering that he was of Stantor, not of Cockington, and that his father and mother were buried at Marlton it is unlikely; but, for the same reason, it is equally unlikely to refer to the only other known Anne, namely, the daughter of Sir Edward Cary.

† Thrice Mayor of Totnes 1632, 1648 and 1658, died 29th March 1669. E. Windeatt, *Totnes Mayors*, pp. 74, 87 and 90.





assigned, on the 17th November, to Christopher Maynard of Totnes, the leases under which he held the rectories of St. Marychurch and Paington so long as he, Sir George, or his brother Thomas should live.

On 29th December, 1662, after some eight and a half years absence from the district, Sir George Cary bought the mansion-house, site, and demesnes of the late dissolved monastery of Torre, from John Stowell, esquire, of Parke, in Bovey Tracy. Title is established by citing the former occupants of the Abbey, i.e. Sir Hugh Pollard, knight; Sir Edward Seymour, Lord Seymour; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Londonderry; Sir Robert Parkhurst, knight, then in 1662 all deceased; Sir Robert Parkhurst, son of the latter, and lastly the said John Stowell.

This evidence of the improved condition of the position of Sir George Cary, occurring some two years and nine months after the Restoration of the House of Stuart in the person of Charles II., was doubtless due to the recovery by the cavalier of some, if not all, of his father's estates. His third wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wells of Brambridge, known to-day as Brambridge House, in the parish of Twyford, 3 miles south of Winchester,\* had been married some seven years, and probably the two younger sons Charles and Norbert, and certainly the three youngest daughters, Frances, Margery, and Constance, were born at Torre Abbey.

Neweparke, Hants, from which Sir George Cary took his first title, was probably a grant from the Crown, as the following note, in the *Calendar of State Papers* [Domestic, 1664-5, p. 179], suggests. From the date it appears that Sir George retained his appointment at least two years after the purchase of Torre Abbey.

1665, January 26th: "Sir George Carre, Keeper of the New Park, New Forest, Hampshire, and John Gwin, petitioned for a grant for the sale of the alder and yew-trees in that forest. The petition was referred to Lord Treasurer Southampton." Perhaps portions of the New Forest were thus farmed to those to whom the House of Stuart were indebted, just as an attempt was made in 1666 [see p. 19] to

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\*It was in the private chapel of this house that the marriage of Mrs. Fitzherbert to George IV., when Prince of Wales, is alleged to have taken place.



bestow the waste lands of Dartmoor upon the widow of Sir Henry Cary and other faithful adherents of Charles I.

Mr. G. Eyre Matcham of Newhouse, Redlynch, on the Wiltshire border of the New Forest, to whom I applied, kindly informs me that "New Park" is one of the Crown Lodges in the New Forest, about one and a half miles from Brockenhurst on the Lyndhurst side. Perhaps Sir George Cary was what is now known as "Deputy Surveyor," but the King's House at Lyndhurst was always thought to be that official's residence.

We know little of Sir George Cary of Torre Abbey, subsequent to his purchase in 1662 of the ruined house of the Premonstratensian Canons. The tithes of parishes in the country were apparently much sought after for investment. Whatever other losses he and his father incurred under the rule of the Commonwealth, Sir George Cary seems to have retained the lease of the tithes of St. Marychurch and Paington [as then spelt]. On 10th December, 1664, we find that the Dean and Chapter of Exeter leased the tithes of St. Marychurch to Sir George for his life and the lives of his two sons Edward and George. Considerable appropriation of tithes by the Crown had been in vogue since the days of the Reformation, and this lease probably marks the restitution of rights to the Dean and Chapter which the Canons of Exeter had enjoyed since the grant of Bishop Robert Chichester, 15th August, 1148. Possibly the Dean and Chapter had re-purchased their rights, for on 29th September, 1664, Rawlyn Mallacke, esquire, of Cockington Court, purchased, for £120, from Jacob Winston, gent., John Southcott, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, and William Palmer, gent., the vicarage of Cockington and Tormoham with all tithes, oblations and profits. How the vendors acquired the churches is not apparent. We learn from the Mallack Collection that, in February, 1631, King Charles I. farmed Cockington, which had been confiscated from George Carye, esquire, by King James, to John Sotherton, and Nathaniell Riche, knight, for ten shillings yearly. In 1653, the accumulation of arrears of this rent had reached £70, but by Act of Exemption, dated 24th February, 1651, they are considered discharged of the obligation. Whatever the value of the tithes of Cockington and Tormoham at this period, those of St. Marychurch, which embraced also the present



parishes of Kingskerswell and Coffinswell, were of considerable financial importance. On the 13th February, 1665, Sir George Cary appointed attornies to receive *seizin* of the tithes of St. Marychurch, which deed is witnessed by John Cary. The latter must be his cousin, born in 1620, the third brother of Sir Henry Cary of Cockington. So numerous were the descendants of the many branches of the family at this time that it is not surprising that a Cary Society exists in America to-day. Besides the five children of Sir Henry Cary, the eight children of his eldest brother, and the eight children of Dudley Cary of Livermead were all baptized or buried at Cockington. The family of Sir George Cary of Torre Abbey comprised twelve children.

A deed, dated 2nd May, 1674, is endorsed by Sir George Cary, "The counter of my security to my brother Southcote in order to the Rectory of St. Marychurch." John Southcote is described as of Buckland Toutsaints, gent., and is probably identical with the part owner, in 1664, of the vicarage of Cockington and Torre: the families were allied in interests, and doubtless by marriage, throughout the period covered by the House of Stuart [see under date 1568]: his "brother" should properly refer to Sir George Southcott of Bliborough, co. Lincoln, bart., who married Ann, the only sister of Sir George Cary; the term "brother" is apparently extended to his sister's brother-in-law.

Among the muniments of Torre Abbey is a paper (already noted, p. 26), referring to his ancestry, in the handwriting of Sir George Cary written about the year 1675, which states "Mr. Edward Cary [of Stantor] was *second* nephew unto Sir George Cary [of Cockington], long since deceased and reputed ever to have been the father of the present Sir George Cary." The bracketted comments and the emphasized *second* are introduced by me to point the contention [see p. 13] that George of Cockington was not, as genealogists have hitherto stated, a younger son than Edward of John Cary of Dudley.

On 15th April, 1678, Sir George Cary, first Cary of Torre Abbey, made his will, devising to his wife and sons Edward and George his manors, etc., for discharge of debts and raising £5,000 for his daughters Elizabeth, Frances,



Margery, and Constance, and his four younger sons Christopher, John, Charles, and Norbert.

On 27th May, 1678, Sir George Cary, knight, died and was buried in the chancel of Tormohun Church. Aged approximately 68, the place and date of his birth or baptism would be interesting to ascertain. We have no evidence that his father ever lived at Dongarvon; he may have been born there, as his parents probably did not move to Bradford until after 22nd April, 1610, when Robert Cary of Bradford died. Dame Elizabeth, third wife and widow of Sir George Cary, survived her husband nearly 19 years. Her name occurs on the 5th December, 1678, with Edward Cary, as leasing Tremlynch\* in St. Marychurch to R. Sprague. On 21st March, 1679, the trust for £5,000 mentioned above was transferred to others. On the 3rd January, 1697, Dame Elizabeth Cary was buried at Tormohun.

The story of the landing of William, Prince of Orange, on the 5th November, 1688, at Brixham, followed by the abdication and flight of James II. from London to France, the next month, is well known. Two descriptions of what happened at Torre Abbey have come down to us. Dr. Oliver† gives an extract from the diary of the Rev. John Whittie, one of the chaplains of the Prince of Orange:—

“5th November, 1688, we all rode at anchor in Torbay. There is a fair house belonging to one Mr. Cary, a very rigid Papist, who entertained a priest in his house. This priest going to recreate himself on the leads on the top thereof,† he happened to cast his eyes towards the sea, and spying the fleet at a distance, withal being purblind in his eyes, as well as blinded by Satan in his mind, he presently concludes that it was the French navy (because he saw divers white flags) come to land the sons of Belial, which should cut off the children of God, or as they call us, hereticks. And being transported with joy, he hastened to inform his own disciples of the house, and forthwith they sang ‘Te Deum.’

\*This, it is thought, must be the present day “Trumlands,” N.W. of the parish church.

†*Collections Illust. Hist. of Catholic Religion*, p. 21.

‡ A secret Chapel was arranged under the roof, over the Abbat's quarters, which was not disused until 1779, when the Guest Hall of the Abbey was converted into a Chapel as it remains to-day. The present spacious dining-room, or “banqueting-hall” as it was then called, was constructed with high vaulted ceiling, converting what had been two storeys into one and thereby destroying the hidden Chapel.





And because false reports were spread abroad that the people of this house had shot several of the Prince of Orange's soldiers, and thereupon they had burnt down this house, I must inform the candid reader that there was nothing at all in it. For our people did not give them one reviling word, nor they us. Some lodged there, while we were in the bay." [*Diary of the Rev. John Whittie*, p. 36].

The story must have been very generally known at the time to have reached the chaplain's ears, as another version is recorded [*Harleian Misc.*, vol. i., p. 449, quoted by Octavian Blewitt, *Panorama of Torquay*, p. 26]. Both accounts witness to the spirit of toleration which probably contributed to the peaceable appropriation by the Prince of Orange of the throne of the Stuarts. Not improbably from these days date the children's song-games of which the Rev. Edwin S. Chalk has recorded an instance [*D. & C. N. & Q.*, xi., p. 50, par. 56]. The other description is as follows:—

"Nor shall it be forgotten that there was a priest and some others upon a watch tower (at Tor Abbey) when we arrived at Torbay, to discover what our fleet was; and discovering white flags on some of our men-of-war, the ignorant priest concluded we were French, which they had so long expected with great impatience; and having laid up great provisions for their entertainment, the priest ordered all to the Chapel to sing *Te Deum* for the arrival of their forces. But being soon undeceived on our landing, we found the benefit of their provisions; and instead of *Votre serviteur, Monsieur*, they were entertained with *Yeen Mynheer, can ye Dutch spraken?* Upon which they all ran away from the house, but the Lady Cary and a few old servants."

From this account we may judge that Edward Cary left the Abbey. His eldest son George was only four years old and the well known religious principles of the family would mark the owner of Torre Abbey as an adherent of King James. It seems almost extraordinary that, when local feeling and religious sentiment were so aroused by the sudden and unexpected arrival of such an expedition in Torbay, no damage was done by partizans of the Protestant cause in the neighbourhood. The terrible lesson of 1685, as a result of the battle of Sedgemoor and the revengeful visitation of Judge Jefferies, must have imbued the minds of West-country people with a caution which doubtless held them aloof from active interference for or against the new cause. The *Exeter Flying Post*, No. 710, records:—

"The Prince, on Monday, 5th November, sent a Captain M. to



search Tor Abbey, and so all other houses belonging to Papists, for horses and arms."

The military advisers of the Prince of Orange seem to have been content with this precaution, news of which, as the notice particularly mentions Tor Abbey, may have been carried to Exeter by Edward Cary himself.

The accession of William of Orange, the real revolution of social and religious thought, the culmination of national discontent at the mis-rule of the House of Stuart, and finally the defeat of the Roman Catholic hope in Ireland must have well nigh extinguished the newly-founded sect of Jacobites. But a smouldering spark was left in the presence of the son, born to King James by Queen Mary of Modena, 10th June, 1688, in the very year of his flight from England. Received by Louis XIV., and brought up at the French Court, James Francis Edward Stuart, known as the "Old Pretender," was acknowledged by the French King, on the death of his father in 1701, as James III. of England.

In 1690 the objectless destruction of Teignmouth by the French fleet on behalf of James II. must have gone far to estrange feeling in the West from the Stuart cause.

We know nothing of Edward Cary and his family from the landing of the Prince of Orange in 1688 until the year 1700, when circumstances doubtless dictated some provision being made for his young family.

On 8th April, 1700, Edward Cary, of Torr Abbey, who had married in January, 1681, Mary, second daughter of Richard Pelson of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and granddaughter, through her mother, of the first Earl of Anglesea, appointed as his trustee Thomas Windham, of Tale,\* co. Devon.

The record of the possessions is interesting as showing which of all the estates owned by the Lord Treasurer, as mentioned in the deed of entail in 1586 [p. 3], were retained by his descendant in 1700. They are as follows:—The manors of Coffinswell, *alias* Well Coffin; Bradford and lands in Pyworthy; the mansion house, etc., of Torr Abbey; the manors of Monksmeath, St. Marychurch, Ashwater, North

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\*In Payhembury, formerly a possession of Ford Abbey. A memorial to Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Windham and wife of James Welsh, esquire, dated 1650, is in the parish church of Alverdiscott.



Lew, and Milltowne; the manor of Stokenham; the rectories and parsonages of Painton and St. Marychurch with all appurtenances. The moiety of properties in Melsham [Melksham] and Chipnam [Chippenham], in Wiltshire; and in Stafford and Wickham, in Leicestershire; and in the city of Westminster. The deed is signed and sealed by Edward Cary and witnessed by Eli Henneage; John Walpool; Wm. Bayly.

A second deed, dated the following day, 9th April, 1700, mentions his wife Mary, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the Countess of Sussex, deceased, and his sons George (heir apparent), Edward, John, William, and Francis,\* conveys all the estates in trust to Thomas Windham, esquire, of Tale, Devon, to provide the said Edward Cary with the sum of £2,000 yearly out of the estate.

Was it that Edward Cary was contemplating some risk? Perhaps his adherence to the Stuart cause carried him across the water on a special mission, in preparation for which, and providing for all eventualities, the above arrangement of his affairs was made. The Jacobite affection was smouldering, fostered by the asylum offered at the French court to every disaffected refugee. Such a fugitive was James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde. Having held the post of Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the land forces in Great Britain, from 1711 until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, he was made Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle. The accession of George I., on the 1st of August, 1714, brought about a change in the Duke of Ormonde's fortune, and he was impeached of high treason on the 21st June, 1715, and escaped to France, where he became an ardent supporter of the Pretender.

Although the Duke of Ormonde's visit to Brixham is not dated until 23rd October, 1715, a letter, among others found at Torre Abbey and printed by Mr. Robert Dymond,† is of historic interest as illustrating conditions of life in Devon in the same year, 1715.

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\*Another son Thomas, who had probably died, and his four daughters Ann, Mary, Winifred, and Elizabeth are not mentioned.

†*Cary of Cockington, Tor Abbey and Follaton*, p. 34.



John Cary [third son, died s.p.; bur. at Tormohun 16th Feb., 1750], at Torre Abbey to his father Edward Cary, then in London:—

Torr, April ye 3rd, 1715.

Honored Sir,—Yours, with the speech, I received on Lady-day, for which I return you ten thousand thanks, and cannot express the joy and gladness to hear that you and my brother are so well after a long and tedious journey, which I am sure has been a great fatigue to you. I was yesterday at Sir Thos. Carewe's\* where Lady Carewe asked very kindly for you and my brother,† and her ladyship drank your health in a glass of wine, as did all the rest of the company. And I heard that there was a highwayman that robbed on Hall down [Haldon], and has robbed a man of Newton of ten pounds, but we do not hear that he hath robbed anyone else. This day came into Torbay five or six Swedish men-of-war, among which one has a white flag.‡ So will not further enlarge, having no more news to write you, so conclude myself your dutiful son and servant to command,

JOHN CARY.

All my brothers and sisters and myself tender our duty to you and our service to our uncle§ and brother and all the rest of our family in London.

Honoured Sir, I desire if you please that you will bring me down a long Wig, which I shall take as a mighty token of your blessing.

This minute my sisters received yours and my brother's letters, for which they return many thanks.

In 1715 James, son of James II. of England, known as the "Old Pretender," having reached the age of 27, encouraged by the disaffection on the accession of George I., and the desertion to his cause of such men as the Duke of Ormonde, resolved to make a determined attempt to recover the Crown of England. On the 3rd September the Stuart standard was set up at Braemar and Castletown in Scotland, and the Duke of Ormonde was sent to Devonshire to arouse the sympathy of the West of England. After cruising about, harassed by British gun boats, and

\*Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe was the fourth Baronet, son of Sir Henry Carew second Bart., and his third wife Gratiana, dau. of Thomas Darrell of Trewornan, co. Cornwall; he was a minor in 1695 and therefore was not 40 years old in 1715. Lady Carew, mentioned in the above letter, was Dorothy, dau. and co-heir of Peter West, of Tiverton Castle.

†This would refer to his eldest brother George, then aged 31, doubtless also absent from home in London. See p. 3.

‡This may have been the reason for writing the letter. In view of what happened later in the year, were the ships really Swedish and what did the white flag signify? It was a white flag deceived the priest in 1688.

§Doubtless George, eldest of five brothers of Edward Cary, who is described as "of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London," and was living in 1728 & p.





probably waiting for good news, on the 23rd October his vessel put into Brixham,\* but meeting with scant encouragement the Duke returned whence he came.

The failure of the Duke of Ormonde's enterprise in the West seems to have been largely due to misplaced confidence in a certain Colonel Maclean, who turned informant to the English Government.† The plan was to seize Plymouth, Exeter and Bristol, but adequate measures were taken by the Government, of which Ormond could have known little; for, previous to his visit on the 23rd October, John Anstis, M.P. for Launceston, was arrested on 22nd September; Sir Richard Vyvian of Trelowarren, M.P. for Cornwall, on the 6th of October; Mr. James Paynter, of Trelassick near Hayle, on the 7th October; Mr. Francis Basset, of Tehidy, and Mr. John Pollard on 22nd October; Thomas Bishop, Henry Darr, Richard Whitford and John Angora were also associated with James Paynter. Sir William Carew, M.P. for Cornwall, Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Castle, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and Sir Copplestone Warwick Bampffield were all placed under detention, but the representatives of the Cary and Chichester families, as far as we know, escaped molestation.

It is thought that Ormond was deliberately lured by the information, sent through Maclean, that the Plymouth garrison was ready to hand over the town. In any case the authorities changed the governor and soldiers quartered in the citadel, and Ormond escaped the trap. On leaving Brixham the *Betty*, a small vessel of 140 tons approximate burden, put into Teignmouth, where, under pretence of selling wine, the Duke obtained information of Maclean's treachery. The captain of the *Betty*, known by the name of Grand Mason, then took her to Fowey, where, according to a letter from Lieutenant Rowley to Mr. Burchett, dated at Havre de Grace, 22nd November, 1715, the Duke of Ormond was landed. He must have soon recognized the hopelessness of the venture and returned to St. Malo, where the Pretender awaited the result. Although accompanied by only some

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\*See *D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. ix., p. 15.

†See *Trans. D. Assoc.*, vol. xxviii., p. 257: *Jacobite Days in the West*, by Paul Q. Karkeek.



twenty officers and five-and-twenty men of a regiment known as Nugents, the *Betty* was supposed to have had 5,000 arms on board, and so long was the vessel in returning to Normandy that, in the *Exeter Post Boy* of Nov. 12th and 14th, a rumour was reported that she had foundered with all on board. According to the *Memoires of the Duke of Berwick*, half brother of the Chevalier de St. George, the Duke of Ormond made a second attempt to reach England, but did not dare to disembark. Meanwhile Lord Lansdowne and Sir William Wyndham had also been arrested, and all hope by the Jacobites of a rising in the West was abandoned.

The Old Pretender landed at Peterhead on 25th December, but, on the speedy suppression of the rebellion, escaped again to France in February, 1716.

Whether the Duke of Ormonde himself landed at Brixham on the 23rd October, 1715, is very doubtful. He may have secretly received certain adherents or was at least able to send emissaries to various influential families in the county. According to an account in Burke's *Commoners of Great Britain*, vol. ii., pub. in 1835:—

“When the Duke of Ormond appeared off Torr Bay he assured the [Cary] family on the part of his royal master, the Chevalier, of that Prince's recognition of their great services, and of his wish to grant them high honours and honourable indemnification, in pledge of which he had sent them his father King James the Second's picture, with that of his mother, the Queen, enclosed in a silver box. This memorial is now [in 1835] preserved at Follaton House.

[A footnote adds] It has been asserted, and not without probability, that the miniatures of James II. and his Queen, which are in the possession of some families to this day, were given as assurances, or more properly speaking, as royal bonds for monies lent and estates alienated in the service of the royal house of Stuart.”

The above information is supplemented by a document left by the late Miss Edith Cary, in which it is stated that, Camilla, granddaughter of Edward Cary of Follaton [who purchased Follaton in 1788 and was a grandson of Edward Cary of Torre Abbey who received the miniatures in 1715]:—

“always kept, with the above portraits in her casket, a small paper in the handwriting of her father [Mr. George Stanley Cary], relating how, years ago, visiting a lady at Bath, a Miss Hudson, she had shewn him, in her possession, similar portraits of King James II. and his Queen contained in a silver box with an etching upon the lid of a *little man*,



the facsimile of the box which had formerly enclosed the royal portraits in his possession, but which box had disappeared at Follaton, since which time the royal portraits had found careful preservation in Mrs. Stanley Cary's casket, afterwards her daughter Camilla's. The paper, describing Mr. Stanley Cary's visit to Miss Hudson, said that *these royal portraits were given as pledges from the House of Stuart for large sums of money when the King should come to his own again*, something like £10,000 for the King and £5,000 for the Queen, as far as I can remember, in the absence of the paper referred to."

Miss Edith Cary adds the information that Edward Cary, who purchased Follaton, was a very gifted man, the only brother of George Cary of Torr Abbey who died in 1805. Previous to his marriage, Edward Cary lived many years at Torre Abbey with his brother, and there planned the conversion of the Guest Hall of the Abbey into a chapel, and the alteration to the ceiling of the "banqueting-hall" already mentioned.

The miniatures were only removed temporarily for safety to Follaton and of late years returned to Torre Abbey. It is hoped by means of this notice to trace the small silver box in which the portraits were enclosed and also to learn of the existence, in these counties and elsewhere, of similar mementoes of the visit of the Duke of Ormonde to Torbay in 1715. It is quite possible that, if not unknown at the time, it may have escaped record that he touched at other ports in Devon and Cornwall. Certainly two sets of these miniatures were known; there were doubtless others, although their purport has long since been forgotten.

In 1888 a collection of portraits and relics of the house of Stuart was exhibited in the New Gallery, Regent Street. Has any reader access to a catalogue of the exhibits and were there included, among the objects then loaned, miniatures of the last of the Stuart Kings and his Queen similar to those at Torre Abbey and which we are now able to show to readers of *D. & C. N. & Q.* through the kindness of Captain Lionel Cary, R.N., owner of Torre Abbey?

The oil painting (see illustration) of the children of Charles I. reputed to have been given to the Cary family by that monarch, hangs in the dining-room at Torre Abbey. An old catalogue of pictures formerly at the Abbey describes this painting as by Stone. Henry Stone, who died in 1653, was the eldest son of a Devonian, Nicholas Stone, mason,



statuary and architect, born at Woodbury, near Exeter, in 1586 and said to be the son of a quarryman. Henry Stone, after apprenticeship, went to Holland, France and Italy to study art, and returned in 1642. After his father's death Henry and his youngest brother carried on the business of mason and statuary in Long Acre, but he was, however, chiefly known as a painter and acquired note as one of the most successful copyists of the works of Vandyck (*D.N.B.*) He also copied Italian pictures with success. He is usually known as "Old Stone," to distinguish him from his younger brothers. He inherited his father's house and died at Long Acre on 24th August, 1653, being buried on the 27th August near his father in the church of St. Martin-in-Fields. His portrait was painted by Sir Peter Lely. Nicholas Stone, the father, was made master-mason to James I., and in April, 1626, he received a patent from Charles I. as master-mason and architect at Windsor Castle. Doubtless from that time considerable facility was afforded his eldest son for copying the works of Vandyck, and it may have been before his visit to the Continent, i.e. about the year 1640, that the painting was made, probably under the direct supervision of Anthony Vandyke himself, who died in London in 1641. The picture was in all likelihood given to Sir George Cary who, knighted in 1632, probably spent the last seventeen troubled years of the reign in the service of Charles I.





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